FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850. [NO. 1715.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
(of the latest styles and patterns,)
Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., }
April 8, 1850. } 14tf

SALISBURY
Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.

April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received until 12 o'clock on Monday the 29th instant, for the building of a Female Seminary in Clinton, Sampson county, to be built after the following plan and dimensions, viz:

The main building to be 40 by 58 feet, with a wing on each side 20 by 36 feet. The lower story to be 13 feet high in the clear; the upper story 10 feet in the clear. The wings to be same height as the main building. To be one room in building 40 by 42 feet, on lower story, fitted up with seats and desks for the use of scholars, after the manner as drawn in the plan, with Teachers' Platforms, Blackboards, &c. To be a passage leading from the front of main building, 12 by 16 feet, with stairway leading to second story. Two rooms also on lower story of main building, 14 by 16 feet. Two rooms on lower story of each wing, two of 20 by 20 feet, and two of 20 by 16 feet.—To be 22 windows and 10 doors in lower story. There will be six rooms in the upper story of the main building; also a passage of six feet in width, leading from front to rear; also two rooms in the upper story of each wing. 28 windows and 10 doors in the upper story. To be a passage running at right angles from main building on the upper story, so as to connect with the rooms in the wings; said passage to be four feet wide.

The building to be constructed of wood; to be well framed; studding to be 16 inches from centre to centre; to be weather-boarded with good heart pine quartered boards, ¾ inch thick, and shew 6 inches. Said building to be covered with good cypress shingles. The main building to have a Pediment front, with 4 large peavy Anteas to be surmounted with an Entablature to run around the whole building. The ends of the wings shewing Pediment ends, with Anteas at all the angles of the building; the Anteas and Entablatures to correspond with the drawing of the plan. The floors to be of good quartered boards, 6 inches wide, 1¼ inch thick, tongued and grooved, and blind nailed. All the joist to be 20 inches apart, and furred with 1¼ inch strips, 2 inches wide and 16 inches from centre to centre. The windows and door frames to be of the size and finish as shewn in the plan.

The school room to be ceiled as high as the window sills. The doors and windows to be neatly cased; and to have wash-boards in all the rooms throughout the building.

To be rolling blinds in all the windows. The entire building to have three good coats of paint, inside and out. The inside of the entire building to have two good coats of plastering. There will be six chimneys, located as the plan will indicate, with a fire-place in every room of the building.

The building to be set on a substantial brick wall, or pillars three feet high from the ground.

All the materials for the completion of said building to be furnished by the Contractor and approved by the Commissioners. The Contractor to give bond and approved security for the faithful performance of said contract, according to the drawn plan and specifications. The building to be completed by the 1st day of May 1851.

Separate proposals will also be received for the erection of said building, the materials to be furnished by the Commissioners.

The plan and specifications may be seen at any time at the Store of Messrs. L. C. Hubbard & Co.

THOS. BUNTING,
J. R. BEAMAN,
ISAAC BOYKIN,
FRANCIS PUGH,
ALFRED JOHNSON,
Commissioners.

Clinton, April 1, 1850. 14tt

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will soonер cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body, and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put no weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Observer.

April 5, 1850. 14-18w

MULES.

A PAIR of strong able MULES for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of Cumberland County Court, I will sell at Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 4th day of May next, a negro slave named VIRGIL, about forty years of age.

A credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security required of the purchaser.

J. McLAURIN, Commissioner.
April 3, 1850. 14-2w

W. H. GAUTHER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
[14-6m] **Wilmington, N. C.**

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen, a small gray roan Horse, with black mane and tail. Any one giving information, or returning him, will receive Five Dollars. The Horse came from Guilford county, bought of Jonathan May.

JNO. W. SANDFORD.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1850. 14tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, is not an inhabitant of this Sate, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiffs' action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1850.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

James Huske, surviving partner of John Huske & Son, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and seventy-fourth of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Charles P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of Robt. Cochran, the Defendant, in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, situate on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to be and appear before our said Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

JOHN McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Gurdon Deming *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

B. & B. W. Robinson, *versus* George McKennell and wife Martha A.

Attachment, levied on a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South East corner of Gillesgie and Russell streets.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D. 1850.

J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

Strayed from the Subscriber,

ON Sunday the 31st March, a dark bay Horse. When he left home he had a rope on his neck. I will pay a suitable reward for his delivery to me.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1850. 14tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LOOK AT THIS!

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, General Debility, Liver Complaints, and all the train of symptoms commonly called Nervous Affections.

PLANNETT'S BITTERS

WILL perform a speedy and permanent cure, creating a healthy action throughout the system, restoring the appetite, equalizing the circulation, giving tone and energy to the system, and creating a power of resistance to disease in all its forms that is rarely to be obtained.

HEADACHE will be immediately relieved by the use of this invaluable compound, which is purely Vegetable, and adapted to all ages and conditions.

COLDS AND HOARSENESS, arising from the changes of the weather, and exposures to dampness, &c. will be alleviated and in most cases avoided by those who avail themselves of the use of these Bitters. All families should at once procure a bottle, and administer them, as by their use great saving of time and sickness, particularly at this season of the year, will be the result, as they purify the blood, and preserve the skin from eruptions and sores. They are put up in quart bottles, and are pleasing to the taste.

For sale by J. & T. WADDILL, Hay Stree Fayetteville, N. C.
March 23, 1850. 12-5w

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were tried, and whatever you was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngtis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvelous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this remedy are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

Feb'y 5, 1850. 5-cowfim

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course.*

North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR APRIL, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

Magnificent Lottery.

$100,000!!!

$50,000! $30,000! $20,000!

250 Prizes of $2,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class D, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 27, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Magnificent Capital of $100,000!!! 1 Splendid Prize of 50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 11,556, 30 Prizes of 3,000, 250 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 2,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $10—Halves $20—Quarters $10—Eighths $5.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$500 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	250 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	125 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	62 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
12td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Nevin McLeran and another, *vs.* A. A. McKethan, Ex'r, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that John McLeran and Neill McLeran, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore the said John McLeran and Neill McLeran are hereby ordered personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 18th day of March, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 20, 1850. 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1850.

Everitte Thornton and G. R. Hearn, *vs.* William Chambers and his children, and the heirs of George Cherry, deceased.
Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Chambers and children, and the heirs of George Cherry, dec'd, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of Petition will be granted, &c.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February A. D. 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
March 20, 1850. 12-6w[pd

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE, }
April 1, 1850. }

THE first Section of this Road being complete, the President and Directors have ordered Tolls to be collected from to-morrow, and have established the following Rates of Toll, viz:

Wagons with 5 and 6 Horses,		3	cents per mile.
"	4 Horses,	2½	" "
"	3 "	2¼	" "
"	2 "	2	" "
"	1 "	1	" "
Carts,		½	" "
Man and Horse,		½	" "
Pleasure Vehicle, 1 Horse,		1	" "
"	2 "	2	" "
Loose and led Horses,	each	½	" "
Cattle,	"	¼	" "
Hogs in droves,	"	¼	" "
Sheep in droves, (for every 10,)		1	" "

When the Road is completed further into the interior, it may be necessary to revise this Tariff of Tolls.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board. [3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for or receiving a due bill made by me, payable to Martha Jones, for Five Hundred Dollars, dated March 14, 1850, as I am about to be sued on account of the consideration of the said bill, and I am determined not to pay the same until the same is settled.

JOHNSON H. FLOYD.
Robeson Co., March 29, 1850. 13-3wpd

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

In Store,

2000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 White LEAD,
50 kegs Nails, assorted, 4d to 20d,
10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 hhds. prime new crop Molasses,
—AND—
50 bbls. Superfine and X M. Flour,
10,000 lbs. choice Bacon.
For sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
April 2, 1850. 13-3w

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 1, 1850. 13-tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 29, 1850. 13tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained letters of administration, at March term of the County Court of Cumberland, on the Estate of the late Rev'd Colin McIver, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them authenticated according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Adm'r.
March 26, 1850. 13-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April 1850:—

Jonathan Atkinson, Joseph Arey, Sr, Wm G Anderson, Frederick Arnott, Elizer Andrews.
Daniel Bain, Sr, Wm Blalock, Dr W F Bason.
J R Cherry, Allen J Cameron, L L Curry, Daniel Cameron, Geo Drayer, Henry Deshone.
Hiram Edwards, John Elterby.
Elijah Fiser, Richard P Freemon, Wilson Faircloth, David L Farnham.
Daniel Graham, Margret Geddie, James Godwin.
Raiford Hale, John H Hays, Tom Hadley, Thos Hanie, Hosia W Holmes, E H Hall, Wm B Ham, Hughes Family, Lewis Hardison.
Mary Ingram.
Francis A Jennings, John Jordan, Nancy A Johnson, Wm Johnson, Jesse Johnson, Mrs E M Johnson, Mourice Jonakin.
Martha Kennedy.
Winney Lane.
John Manuel, Wm Meritt, Catharine T Munroe, F W Marston, J R Marston, Harison Mundey, Nelson Munroe, John W Meshaw, Harry Mallett.
Wm McDonald, D A McPhail, Love McDaniel, D C McIntyre, Neil McNeil, Mary Jane McKay, James D McAlister, Archibald A McKeethan, Mary McQueen, S V McKay, A A McCaskill, Duncan McLean, Hugh McNair.
Thos L Nunnerly.
Wm L Pope, Alex D Plummer, Eli Plummer.
Mary Rhodes, Baldwin Richardson, Duncan Ray (Hatter,) Anne Ray, Wm R Rasbury.
Randolson Simmons, Daniel M Sikes, B W Smith, Clarkey J Strickland, Hector Strickland, James A Smith, Edmund Sugg, Alex Spence, Serena M D Snead, Jonathan Strickland, John C Stinson, John Strickland.
Wm S Taylor, M M Tidwell.
Polly Woods, Alex D Waddell, Henry T Willur, Sarah A Williams, John C Wheeler, Wm L Williams, Nathan Wheeler, Marshal L Wade, Samuel West, James H Weathers.
Jesse Zimmerman.

12 3w] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Medical Society of North Carolina held its first Anniversary meeting in this City, on Wednesday last. The President, Dr. Edmund Strudwick, of Orange, not being present at the organization, Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, convened the body. We learn that about fifteen counties were represented.

On Thursday, an Address was delivered, in the Senate Chamber, before the members of the Profession and a number of intelligent ladies and gentlemen, by Dr. Strudwick, followed by the first Anniversary Lecture before the Association, by Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville. We have heard Dr. Strudwick's remarks—upon the general improvement of Medical science—spoken of in high terms of praise. The Lecture—upon the uncertainty of medicine, popular fallacies relative to the Profession, the duties of Physicians, &c., is represented to have been an able exposition of the exalted purposes and aims of the Profession, and a finely-conceived summary of the duties and responsibilities it imposes. Both Addresses are to be published by order of the Society.

The Officers of the Association for the last year, were re-appointed. Drs. W. G. Thomas, E. Strudwick, and J. F. McRee, Sr., were appointed Delegates to the National Medical Convention, with Drs. N. J. Pittman, W. L. Norwood and J. F. McRee, Jr., as alternates.

Dr. C. E. Johnson, of Raleigh, was selected to deliver the Lecture at the next session of the Society, with Dr. N. J. Pittman, of Edgecombe, as Alternate.

Drs. W. H. McKee, W. G. Hill, C. E. Johnson, R. B. Haywood, and E. B. Haywood, were chosen a State Central Committee.

We also learn that the following gentlemen were elected Honorary members of the Society, viz: Dr. Benj. Robinson, of Fayetteville, Drs. J. F. McRee, Sr., and A. J. DeRosset, of Wilmington, Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough, Dr. J. T. Norcom, of Edenton, Dr. S. J. Baker, of Raleigh, Dr. Thomas H. Hall, of Edgecombe, and Dr. R. T. Broadnax, of Rockingham.

The Convention adjourned Thursday evening, after a pleasant and harmonious session. Its next sitting will be held in this city in April, 1851. We wish success to all such efforts for fraternizing the feelings of members of the same pursuit in life, and especially to this Association, as tending to elevate Professional attainment in North Carolina.—*Raleigh Register.*

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The time for holding the next session of the Medical Society was erroneously stated in our last. It will assemble, we understand, in this City, on the third Wednesday in May, 1851.

We farther learn that a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Medical College in this State, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Society. Also, another Committee, to memorialize the next Legislature to pass a general Registration law of the Births, Marriages and Deaths in North Carolina.

A resolution was adopted, making it the duty of the several County Societies to transmit, at least one month before each annual meeting, to the Central Committee of the State Medical Society, a report of the Meteorology, Medical Topography, and prevailing diseases, within their bounds, and such other matters as they may deem interesting—to be revised and condensed by said Committee, and laid before the Society as an annual Report.

We have often heard the question asked—What is the object of this Society? The second article of the Constitution of the Society which explains its object, reads as follows:

"The object of this Society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, and the promotion of all measures of a professional nature, that are adapted to the relief of suffering humanity, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community."

Most fully and eloquently were these objects set forth in the able Addresses of Drs. Cameron and Strudwick before the Association.—*Ib.*

While the public sympathies have just been strongly excited by the lamented decease of a distinguished Senator of South Carolina, we deeply regret to hear of the failing health of another distinguished son of that State, one as sincerely beloved as he is universally admired. We allude, of course, to the Hon. Wm. C. Preston.—Bowed down as he is, however, by sickness, he perseveringly performs his laborious duties as President and Professor of the College of the State. In spite of his extreme feebleness and the remonstrances of friends, and obeying no voice but that of principle, we understand that he jeopards his life in his devotion to duty.—*Nat. Int.*

Advertising.—The Lever by which fortunes are made.—At a banquet given to the employees of a large establishment in New York city, the owner of the establishment (says the Sun) in the course of a brief history of his rise and progress as a manufacturer, alluded to his indebtedness to the press as the great medium by which he had made the public acquainted with his business, and drawn them to him as customers. He said he regarded the press, in this age of competition, as the great fulcrum upon which the tradesman rested his advertisement, and by that means overturned his adversaries. That is, he who advertised most judiciously and extensively, was sure to reap the reward of triumph. If every man dealing wares to the public was guided by as truthful conviction of his interests as this manufacturer, few would have cause to complain of small sales, or ill success in trade. A few enterprising men of the various trades and professions, have got hold of the great secret of success, and it is not strange to us that they rise to fortune and eminence, to the wonder and annoyance of their less sagacious, non-advertising neighbors.

A STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST.

As Watchman 96 was, last evening, with slow and measured step—a kind of funeral tread—walking up Carondelet street, he saw two individuals, who, if not "locked in love's embrace," seemed to entertain a close and mutual attachment for each other. On coming a little closer to them—on examining more particularly their movements—he found that one of them was an active, and the other a passive subject; that one, judging from his actions, had the bump of acquisitiveness strongly developed, while the other seemed to be as non-resistant as a Philadelphia Quaker. To be plain, he saw that the one was picking the other's pocket.

"Halloo," said Charley, having witnessed the operation, "what's this—what are you about?" addressing himself to the abstractor

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

History has been frequently invoked, of late, to tell what she knows of the difficulties that environ us. By the assistance of an esteemed friend—than whom few men in the State are better acquainted with its history—we are enabled to present below some curious items from the early history of North Carolina, which may have some effect, perhaps, in guiding the thoughtful.

ITEMS OF THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

During the war of the Revolution, the thirteen Colonies were united by their approval of the acts of a Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia on the fifth of September, 1774. This Congress was the result of mature deliberation among the citizens of the Colonies, and was composed of deputies appointed by the various provincial Congresses. Georgia only was not represented. After much discussion of their rights as Englishmen, of the injustice under which they suffered, and of the remedies to be employed for their relief, the deputies of the twelve Colonies formed "A Non-importation, Non-consumption, Non-exportation, Agreement or Association;" and to the instrument thereof they solemnly set their signatures. The fame of this paper has been eclipsed by that of its successor—the Declaration of Independence. But in none of the essential requisites of an influential State paper, is it at all inferior to that of which it was both the forerunner and the model. Its History and its influence have not yet received the attention their importance demands. Its articles of Association constituted the bond of *Union* (not of *equilibrium* only) among the Colonies until the Confederation was agreed on in 1781. The unanimity with which they were received, and the deference paid to their authority have not been surpassed, if they have been equalled, by what has been manifested towards any of the succeeding forms of our general Government. Among the principles agreed on, and objects associated in by the deputies of the several Colonies, was the following:

"2. For ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several Colonies, whom we represent, we firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor, and Love of our Country, that we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next, after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave Trade, and will not be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or Manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

It is an interesting matter to determine what share North Carolina had in suggesting this article, or with what feelings she adopted it—whether heartily, or reluctantly, and with a protest, because of the superior physical force of her antagonists. The Articles of this Association were signed on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1774. Among the names attached to them are, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Richard Caswell—names of note in our Revolutionary History. These gentlemen had been appointed to attend the Continental Congress by a Provincial Convention which assembled at Newbern, on the twenty-fourth of August, A. D. 1774. In this Convention, all the constituencies of the Colony of North Carolina were represented, except the counties of Chatham, Edgecombe, Guilford, Hertford, Surry, Wake, and the towns of Hillsborough, Brunswick and Campbellton. And it invested the three deputies to the General Congress "with such powers as may make any act done by them, or consent given in behalf of this Province, obligatory in honor upon every inhabitant thereof, who is not alien to his country's good, and an apostate to the liberties of *America*." Among the resolutions passed by this Convention, and instructions given by it to the deputies to the General Congress, was the following:

"*Resolved*, That we will not import any slave or slaves, or purchase any slave or slaves imported or brought into this Province by others, from any part of the world, after the first day of November next."

From this resolution, it appears that in 1774, North Carolina was more anxious to get rid of the slave trade than were her sisters. She set the first day of November, 1774, as the limit to its existence; they prolonged it until December. But we have not yet traced the substance of these resolutions by the General and Provincial Congress to the proper source of all such Resolutions—the primary assemblies of the people.

At the Provincial Congress which met at Newbern, Moses Winslow and Samuel Young appeared as the deputies of the inhabitants of Rowan County, and William Kenon represented the town of Salisbury. Fortunately, the minutes of the meeting which appointed these gentlemen have been preserved in the family of Samuel Young. It was held on the eighth of August, 1774. Seventeen Resolutions "were unanimously agreed to" as expressive of the opinions of the inhabitants of Rowan County on the various subjects which then agitated the public mind. As a proof of the zealous patriotism which then animated the settlers of Western Carolina, the last of this series is very valuable.

"*Resolved*, That this County ought not to trade with any Colony which shall refuse to join in any Union and Association that shall be agreed upon by the greater part of the other Colonies on this Continent for preserving their common rights and liberties."

The whole of this Journal of the Committee of Rowan county, which extends from 1774 to 1776, ought to be published. If the bright example set by our last Legislature be followed, doubtless many other precious relics of our Fathers will be found and preserved in the manner they so well deserve. The twelfth of these resolutions is the only one that is of value in enabling us to trace the line for which we are now seeking. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the African trade is injurious to this Colony, obstructs the population of it by freemen, prevents Manufacturers and other useful emigrants from Europe from settling among us, and occasions an annual increase of the balance of trade against the Colonies."

It will be seen that this remarkable resolution antedates that of the Convention at Newbern by nearly three weeks, and that of the General Convention at Philadelphia by two and a half months. If it is not the parent of these, it is at least the eldest of the family.

But the evidence of the feeling which then possessed the Colony of North Carolina on this interesting subject is not yet complete. The following extracts are from the "Proceedings of the Safety Committee for the town of Wilmington, N. C." They are introduced to show with what temper the Colonists received the resolutions of the Provincial Convention and of the General Congress.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 17, 1774.

"The Committee finding upon enquiry that one of the slaves imported by Herald Blackmore, was ordered after the publication of the resolves of the Provincial Convention of this province, and in contradiction thereto, and that he had at that time an opportunity to contradict the orders that he had given for the other slaves, and he now confessing that he had sent a copy of the provincial resolves to Granada: It is the opinion of this Committee that the said slaves be reshipped. And the Committee do resolve that all slaves imported since the first day of this instant, or which may be imported, shall be reshipped from this Province."

* * * * * * *

January, 21st, 1775.

"*Resolved*, That notices be sent to Messrs. George and Thomas Hooper, Herald Blackmore, Arthur Mabson and Peter Mallett, to reship by the first opportunity, the sundry negroes they have imported since the first day of December last. It being the opinion of this Committee that such importations are contrary to the resolves of this Committee."

* * * * * * *

March 6th, 1775.

"Mr. Harnett desired the opinion of the Committee respecting a negro fellow he bought in Rhode Island (a native of that place) in the month of October last, whom he designed to have brought with him to this Province, but the said negro ranaway at the time of his sailing from Rhode Island.

The question was put whether Mr. Harnett may import the said negro from Rhode Island.

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Harnett may import the Negro from Rhode Island, and it is the opinion of this Committee that, under the above circumstances, such importation will not be any infringement of the Article of the Resolves of the General Congress."

The safety committees in the Western part of North Carolina had but few, if any such cases as these to decide. Theirs was not an importing frontier. It is hardly necessary to show that they heartily acquiesced in the resolves of the Provincial and of the General Congress. Nevertheless, to make assurance doubly sure, the following is an extract from the Journal of the Committee for Rowan County.

September 23d, 1774.

"The resolves of the Provincial Congress met at Newbern on the 25th day of August last were read, and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the thanks of the County be given to the deputies of the said County and Town of Salisbury for their faithful attendance on the Provincial Congress."

FROM THE RALEIGH TIMES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The following Lines (by Will: W. Holden,) were suggested on reading the extract given below from the very eloquent eulogium delivered in the House on the character of Mr. Calhoun, by Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts:

"We have been told, sir, by more than one adventurous navigator, that it was worth all the privations and perils of a protracted voyage beyond the line, to obtain even a passing view of *the Southern Cross*—that great constellation of the southern hemisphere. We can imagine, then, what would be the emotions of those who have always enjoyed the light of that magnificent luminary, and who have taken their daily and their nightly direction from its refulgent rays, if it were suddenly blotted out from the sky. Such, and so deep, I can conceive to be the emotions at this hour, of not a few of the honored friends and associates whom I see around me. Indeed, no one can fail to realize that a star of the first magnitude has been struck from our political firmament. Let us hope that it has only been transferred to a higher and purer sphere, where it may shine on with undimmed brilliancy forever!"

The voyager on the Southern main,
Views with rapt awe the hallowed sign
Which nightly flames "beyond the line";
Nor deems the labor all in vain
Which brings him to that long-sought shrine.

The various tribes, in field, by flood,
Walk in its light when day is done;
And hail it in its high abode,
Blest reflex of the absent sun:

In all their devious wanderings,
From dewy eve, through midnight's reign,
It guides them, till the Morning's wings
Shed sunlight o'er the earth again.

What if the Cross its front should veil,
And, darkling, sink in Night's embrace?
Nor other stars nor Sun could fill,
Or share its wondrous dwelling-place.

Star of the South! 'twas thus with thee!
To thee all eyes and hearts were turned;
As round thy path, from plain to sea,
The glory of thy greatness burned.

Millions were drawn to thee and bound,
By mind's high mastery; millions hailed
In thee a guide-star, and ne'er found
A ray in thee that waned or failed.

Fixed as that sign which hangs in Heaven;
Firm as the earth it shines upon;
Pure as the snow by light winds driven,
Wert thou, Columbia's honored son!

No Night's embrace for thee! nor pall
But such as mortal hand hath wrought:
THOU LIVEST STILL in Mind—in all
That breathes, or speaks, or lives in Thought.

Star of the South! thy beams are here—
Here in this heart that weeps thy loss;
Though hidden, thou art still a sphere,
Serene, refined from earthly dross,
Eternal, and intensely clear!

RALEIGH, April 6, 1850.

Mr. Calhoun married, in 1811, Miss Florida Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing Calhoun, for many years U. S. Senator from South Carolina. By her he had seven children—five sons and two daughters.

Mr. Calhoun on the Constitution.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, at Washington, says that Mr. Calhoun's work on the Constitution, upon which he has been engaged for some three or four years, is quite completed, having been finished in December last. Anticipating his demise, his friends intended publishing it shortly after the occurrence of that event.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The wife of Senator Dawson, of Geo., died this morning at the U. S. Hotel.

BOSTON, April 7.

The family of Dr. Parkman paid on Saturday last, voluntarily, to Littlefield, the sum of $3000, offered by them for the discovery of the remains of the late Dr. Parkman.

Mr. Luther Severance, a distinguished citizen of Maine, says that, in the controversy between the North and the South, he is disposed to stand between the two. Let him by all means take sides either with the North or with the South; there should be no Severance between them.

Louisville Journal.

Large Lump of Gold.—Mr. Perkins of Maine, lately from California, and now at the Astor House in this city, has in his possession a boulder of quartz and gold, eight inches long, five wide by four deep, weighing *fourteen pounds seven ounces*, of which it is computed that thirteen lbs. are gold, worth $3400. This specimen is the largest that has yet come to this country—and was dug in a dry gulch on the north fork of the American River, known as the Auburn Diggings.

The Southern Convention.—We regret to see our most estimable friends of the National Intelligencer so much disturbed about the Nashville Convention, and the proceedings in Virginia. Their fears spring from a total misconception of the action of the Virginia Legislature. The thing is dead, for all mischief, and the Virginia Legislature killed it. There was danger at one time. When the first resolutions were introduced into the Legislature, Disunion, "immediate, if not sooner," was the order of the day. We were as much opposed to these Resolutions as the Editors of the Intelligencer. We denounced them loudly and fiercely. They were abandoned by the gentlemen who brought them forward, and others and totally different ones were substituted by the almost unanimous voice of the General Assembly. All the venom of the original Resolutions was extracted, and the most perfectly innocent ones substituted. Under the 5th Resolution of those adopted and by virtue of which alone can delegates be chosen in Virginia—you might hold a Southern Convention every week in the year, and we would defy you to do any harm. If the Intelligencer would reexamine that Resolution, (the 3d and 4th Resolutions contemplate a very different sort of Convention from that proposed at Nashville, and as we have fiercetofore stated, these Resolutions were designedly introduced to show the harmlessness of the 5th)—if the Intelligencer will closely scrutinize the 5th Resolution, it will perceive that no delegate can go from Virginia "*uninstructed*." That resolution clearly defines the objects of the Convention, and limits the powers of the Delegates. If they were to go beyond these objects and disregard the limitations, they would be unauthorized agents, and their acts would be without any binding force whatever.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Clay made a real old fashioned Henry Clay speech in the Senate last Friday, on Mr. Foote's motion for a Select Committee. He declared himself only desirous to settle the distracting questions of the day on a satisfactory basis. He was indifferent about the means. He had at one time thought that immediate action should be had on California; but he was now convinced that the best mode of proceeding was to unite that and as many kindred subjects as possible in the same bill.

Mr. Clay's remarks were pronounced even by the Washington Union, "manly, conciliatory, and truly patriotic."

Mr. Clay's views were about to be adopted, when that restless and perturbed spirit (Col. Benton) protested against degrading a sovereign State by putting it in the same bill with a "negro-catching measure!" He insisted on a separate consideration for California, and declared he would be content with nothing less. He was proceeding to speak at large; but the hour being late, the Senate adjourned.

Old Bullion is now in a critical condition. The death of Mr. Calhoun stripped him of nearly all his thunder. "Calhoun and Disunion" were his constant themes last summer in Missouri. He had stuffed himself with them for a great outburst in the Senate. But Othello's occupation's gone. He now has to begin *de novo*.—And unless he can make some capital, by defeating all action in Congress, and throwing the whole country into confusion, his sun is set forever.—*Richmond Whig.*

A prominent topic (says the National Intelligencer,) of the Resolutions, Addresses, &c. addressed to the People of the Southern States during the agitation of the past few months, has been the probability of the immediate abolition by Congress of slavery within the District of Columbia. That event has never, in our day, appeared to be more distant than during the past twelve months. Certainly at no session of Congress for many years have so few memorials from the North been presented asking for legislation by Congress to that effect. And at a time when the largest number of such were presented, it seems now not ill-timed to recall the public attention to the fact, that Mr. Adams (who had presented the greatest number) made the following explicit declaration in a speech in the House of Representatives, delivered on the 23d of January, 1839, in reference to the proposition to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia:

"I now distinctly say to this House, to the country, and to the world, that I have not changed my opinion; *and, if the question were to be put this day*, I WOULD VOTE AGAINST IT. I wish the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the abolitionists, and people of all descriptions, to know this."

An Unexpected Response.—A Scene in the Senate.—In the course of his luminous argument, Mr. Clay, addressing the ultras, cried out with the voice of a Stentor, "What do you want?" A tight little Irishman, who was making some noise while trying to escape from the crush near the gallery door inside, replied, quite audibly, supposing that he was personally addressed, "I want to get out!"

The Wilmington Aurora, acknowledging the receipt of the Abingdon Democrat, says, it is "published in the mountains of Virginia, just the region to furnish the soldiers for "*freedom's farewell fight.*"

"Freedom's farewell fight!"—We do not know what precise idea the editor intended to convey by the expression; but to our apprehension it is not an inapt similitude to shadow out the sad consequences which would inevitably follow the dissolution of the Union which he advocates. When "soldiers" shall be brought into the field to stain their hands in doing the bidding of ambitious leaders, "Freedom's farewell" will have been uttered, and the liberties of which we have been so long boasting will be ours no longer. When civil war rages, petty tyrants flourish.

Hillsborough Recorder.

The Short-Crop Men Right.—We fancy that the most obstinate "Manchester Spinner" would lower his estimates of our cotton crop, if he could see how rapidly the receipts here are falling behind those of last year. Only some 80,000 bales have been received at this port during the last four weeks, against 178,000 during the corresponding period last year, a decrease of *over fifty per cent!* There are some "bold betters" in New Orleans; but we understand there are none to be now found who will stake their money on the present crop's reaching even 2,100,000 bales.—*N. O. Delta, March* 31.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

We have frequently stated, that a large majority of the Federal offices in Virginia, and those the most lucrative, are still held by Democrats. It is the same case in Washington. Mr. Truman Smith lately presented the following statement, furnished to him by persons conversant with the facts.

On the 4th of March, 1849, the clerks in the several Departments were thus distributed:

	Democrats.	*Whigs.*
In the State Department,	22	3
" Navy Department,	34	15
" War Department,	21	26
" Interior Department,	3	34
" Treasury Department,	259	76
" Post Office Department,	47	2
	476	156
	156	
Democratic preponderance,	320	

On the first of January, 1850, ten months afterwards, the following is the table:

	Democrats.	*Whigs.*
In the State Department,	11	15
" Navy Department,	25	23
" War Department,	19	30
" Interior Department,	58	80
" Treasury Department,	202	132
" Post Office Department,	35	14
	350	294
	294	
Democratic preponderance,	56	

And yet, General Taylor has been represented to be the bloodiest Proscriptionist that ever existed! The public can, from the facts, judge what confidence is due to the "Bitter-Enders."

During Mr. Polk's Administration, there was not one Whig in the Diplomatic service. Every thing was Locofoco. But this was inevitable, considering the principle on which that Administration acted. This principle was very distinctly avowed in the following letter from Mr. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury:

"MAY 4, 1846.

"Dear Sir: On Saturday last, I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period, it has been made known to me that you are, and always have been, a Whig. This is very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat, but I took it for granted that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated, for the purpose of appointing a Whig. I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment. I regret this occurrence very much. Our short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind in your favor, and I still believe, that personally, you are entitled to my respect and esteem; but, under the circumstances, I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended. I take pleasure in saying, that your deportment throughout has been correct and honorable. Yours, very respectfully,

"R. J. WALKER.

"JAMES L. CHILDRESS, Esq."

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

In our recent exchanges from the east, we have observed frequent reference to changes in the Cabinet, and a correspondent of the N. Y. Express, usually well informed in Washington matters, goes into an assignment of the different Departments. Without giving too much credence to these statements, we entertain but little doubt that changes are contemplated, and just as little that certain changes would strengthen the Administration.

We believe that the honesty and integrity of purpose of the President should be shielded from reproach by a Cabinet rampart of the same stern inflexibility, and that the President's ministers should be like himself, above suspicion. That this is not the case, the Congressional investigation just called for by one of them, affords mortifying evidence. We suppose the Secretary will be acquitted, but we would prefer to that acquittal, a character which would have been complete without it. We consider, therefore, that it is highly probable that changes in some of the Departments will be speedily made, and in re-modelling his cabinet, we trust that the President will establish a geographical standard, as well as one of merit and ability. We trust that the leading Democratic State of the Union, through a proscriptive right, will not be allowed twice or thrice the executive consideration given to many reliable Whig States. Take, for example, Virginia and North Carolina, the former emphatically the head and front of Democracy, furnishing a Secretary, foreign minister, auditors, and no one knows how many more, and the latter scarcely remembered, though the foremost Whig State of the South, and the most constant in the Union. And in referring to North Carolina, by the way, we venture the hope that the recent efforts of Badger and Stanly in behalf of the Union, while standing almost solitary and alone in that quarter, will, apart from other considerations, commend the "old North State" to the President in selecting the distinguished men who are to become his confidential advisers.—*Pittsburg (Penn.) Journal.*

At the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on the 18th ult., Mr. Legal reported new experiments in liquids in the spheroidal state. He found that, when he threw, by a small glass pipe, some drops of ether in common water which he boiled in a tin cup, the drops passed into the spheroidal state, and volatilized very slowly and without boiling. He then inferred that if he moistened his hand with ether, he could plunge it into boiling water with impunity. He did so; and moved his hand about the inner circumference of a vase on the fire, in which the boiling water was at the highest degree; he felt no sensation of heat. When he dipped a dry finger he was burnt.

Costly Deaths.—The Editor of the Syracuse Protector, speaking of the statement that the death and burial of a man in California cost $900, says that is a mere trifle, and that he knew of an instance in Massachusetts where the process was completed at an expense of just $100,000. It began at a fashionable drinking saloon, and terminated in a two cent groggery. It took a number of years to complete the job, for the man was tough—but after he took to drugged liquors (no longer able to buy the purer and more costly) the business proceeded rapidly enough. The cost of dying consumed his entire property, so that nothing was left for his burial expenses. The town furnished him with a pine coffin and a pauper's grave.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Snooks was advised to get his life insured. "Won't do it," said he, "it would be just my luck to live forever, if I should." Mrs. Snooks very meekly said—"Well, I would'nt my dear."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TWO LETTERS—A CONTRAST.

We lately received, from a Postmaster in this State, a Letter to the following effect:

"Sir—Your paper addressed to —— at this office he wishes stopped. He only subscribed for one year, which was paid to the Collector, and he won't pay a cent for any time since.

Respectfully, &c.

The time for which this man owes, and for which he could be made to pay, if "the play were worth the candle," is 32 months—or $8.

The other Letter is from a distinguished source, and illustrates very strongly the difference between the conduct of an *honest* and *dishonest* man. It is an original Letter from Mr. Jefferson, which we find among some old papers belonging to the late Joseph Gales—the founder and Editor of this paper, to whom it was addressed by its illustrious author. It shows what correct views were entertained by that great Statesmen with regard to the rights of Editors:

MONTICELLO, June 19, '17.

SIR—Your favor of May 23, came to hand a few days ago, with a statement of my account for your paper from Jan. 1809, to Jan. 1817, a term of 8 years. I now enclose you $24, the amount; but some apology is due for this prodigious delay, for justification there could be none, had I considered myself as a subscriber. But the truth is, that on winding up my affairs in Washington, in the beginning of 1809, I scrupulously paid up every newspaper account I had in the world, and thought I had been, as I meant to be, equally exact in desiring every paper to be discontinued, except the Nat. Intelligencer and Aurora, the only papers, out of my own State, I meant to read. I find it was through a servant I paid yours, who must have forgotten the order for discontinuance. Still many of the editors have, now and then, when they had something curious in their papers, addressed one to me occasionally. Your's came to me also now and then, so irregularly, as not to excite a suspicion that they were constantly sent as to a subscriber, and I assure you I had no suspicion that the notice of discontinuance had failed being given to you as to others. But all this is merely to place on its true ground, the apparent negligence and injustice of which I should seem to have been guilty towards you. It is enough for me that you thought me a subscriber, and that the paper was sent from your office, whether it came to me or not, and I hope that this prompt attention to the first notice I have received in the eight years, will satisfy you that this extraordinary delay has proceeded merely from misapprehension. With a request now to discontinue, accept my acknowledgments for the long indulgence intended really on your part, and the assurance of my great respect and esteem.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. Joseph Gales.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

There has been a large increase of late, of counterfeit gold coin. The Journal of Commerce furnishes the following description of the most specious of the counterfeits, founded on data furnished by the Assayer at the U. S. Mint.

First—an imitation of the well known doubloon of Bogota, in New Grenada.—The die is very well executed, and the coin itself is composed of 653 thousandths of gold, with the balance of silver. Its value is, therefore, $11 70, while the genuine is worth about $15 61. The date is 1843. It cannot be detected by night, its size having been increased to bring it up to the true standard, about 416 grains. It wants, however, the true color, and persons dealing in patriot doubloons have therefore to beware of pieces looking too pale, or too much like fine gold.

The most important class of counterfeits are the imitations of our own coin, and some have lately been brought to light worthy of especial notice. The varieties include the eagle, half eagle, and quarter eagle. The die is very perfect, for although a coiner might discover that the impression is not quite so sharp and decided as the genuine coin, yet none but a practiced eye can detect any difference. Even when examined under a microscope, they are found to correspond in the most minute particular to the genuine coin.—This shows that the dies must have been transferred from our coin by some mechanical process not yet known to honest workmen, as the most accomplished artist in the world could not take up the graver and make a fac-similie.

The coins have rather a dull sound in ringing, but not as if flawed, although they are actually composed of *three* distinct pieces of metal. Where they are full weight, they are necessarily thicker than the genuine, but generally the half-eagle rim, as in the good piece, from 55 to 60 thousandths of an inch within the raised rim. They appear to be made as follows:—A thin planchet of silver [of Spanish standard] is prepared so nearly of the right diameter, that the subsequent overlaying of the gold plate at the edge, will make it exact. Two planchets of gold are then prepared—one of them to correspond with the true diameter of the coin, the other about one quarter of an inch larger. These two plates are soldered upon the silver, the projecting rim of the larger is bent up to meet the smaller—so as to cover the edge of the coin, and the piece is finished by a blow in the coiner-press. The half-eagles, which are, perhaps, the most numerous, bear various dates, such as 1844, 1845, and 1847. Of the quarter-eagle, only one, date 1843, and bearing the O for the New Orleans mint mark, has as yet been detected, but doubtless there are others in circulation. The value of the half-eagles assayed was from $3 to $3 40, and the quarter do. $1 25. They are so well calculated to deceive that they have passed undetected through the hands of good judges, into the mint, in one instance as many as five in a single deposite.

The only reliable method of detection is by their *weight*. If they come up to the true standard, their increased *thickness* will be at once apparent to a careful examiner. There is a little machine invented by Mr. Wm. M. Snider, of the Philadelphia Mint, which tests by a single movement the weight, diameter, and thickness of any coin in this series, and it would be a valuable addition to the furniture of any office, where gold coins are received.

Texas.—It speaks well for the people of Texas, that already *thirty-one* newspapers have been established, two of which are religious, and are weekly disseminating intelligence through that thriving State. This is precisely the number of papers published in New Hampshire, which has been settled above two hundred years.

Plank Roads.—The town of Fredericksburg, Va., has subscribed $20,000 to the Plank Road from that place to the valley—individuals $5,000,—leaving only $10,000 to secure the State's subscription.

In Princess Anne, they are about to construct a road from the Court House to Norfolk.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1850.

Every kind of gambling apparatus may be found at all the "hells" in San Francisco. You have your choice, whether you will *lose* (for lose you are almost sure to do, or else why would these blacklegs play?) your money at monte, roulette, rondo, rouge-et-noir, vingt-et-un, faro, and numerous other games in use here. To make these houses more attractive, each has music continually, and some have one or more women tending bar. The principal houses are "St. Charles," "Delmonico's," "El Dorado," "Bella Union," but nearly all the hotels have gambling tables in their bar rooms.

The price of every thing is in comparison with the vast quantity of money in circulation, which is continually changing hands, either through speculations, gaming or otherwise. Things are not *quite* as high as they were a month ago, but no *material* difference in the prices has taken place. Laborers get six dollars a day and found, and a dollar an hour for night work. Sabbath labor is double. We have been paying men on board our steamer (the Unicorn) $5 a day, found, and constant employment. Were it a little later in the season, and a good time for digging, you would scarcely hire a man for less than $200 a month. Mechanics and tradesmen are getting from $12 to $16 a day, and found. We had a lot of caulkers at work, and paid the boss $16 and each of the others $14 a day, and they keep very fashionable hours. There is good employment for house carpenters and painters, as very many new buildings are in progress, and the wages are $14 a day! Clothing is not cheap, except you buy it at auction. I paid $10 for a pair of boots that $2 50 would buy in the States.

The largest gold lump I have as yet seen, weighed 25 lbs., 6 of which were quartz. It was valued at about $5000. The man had "more of the same sort," only not quite so large. But where you find one man digging his two and three ounces a day, you will find two hundred merely paying expenses, for living is high at the mines.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Report of his Safety.

We are indebted to Mr. John Randall, fur merchant in Water street, for the following information forwarded by his agent or correspondent at St. Paul, Minesota territory.

"ST. PAUL, Minnesota, March 12.

"A dog train arrived here yesterday, from some distance above Lake Superior, bringing news that an American vessel had been seen by some of the Indians, and had sent letters saying that Sir John Franklin was found. The particulars I cannot learn. However, they say he is safe."

The writer of the letter is the brother of Mr. Randall, and we have seen the letter containing the intelligence. Both are gentlemen of high respectability. He writes by every mail, so that we have through his letter the most recent news. Our former advices from St. Paul were to the 6th of March. The dog-train mentioned some ten days ago as having arrived at St. Paul, was from Selkirk settlement, which lies quite in another direction from Lake Superior.

It will be perceived that the information is given as a report, which reached the writer at the moment of closing his letter, and he had not time to inquire into its truth. As such we give it, not feeling at liberty to withhold any thing communicated in good faith on so interesting a subject.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The above information is discredited, being regarded merely as a repetition of the Esquimaux reports of last winter.

The British consul, Mr. Barclay, has received later dates from St. Paul's, which make no mention of any such report, although Sir John Franklin's expedition was the subject of his communication.

Council of State.—In pursuance of the summons of Gov. Manly, the following members of the Council of State convened in the Capitol on Monday, the 8th inst., viz: L. Bond, of Bertie; John Winslow, of Cumberland; N. T. Green, of Warren; Thomas A. Allison, of Iredell; and A. L. Erwin, of McDowell county; and were organized by the appointment of A. L. Erwin as President.

The Governor thereupon nominated Dr. Fred. J. Hill, of Brunswick county, and Calvin Graves, Esq. of Caswell county, to be members of the Board of Internal Improvements; which nominations were unanimously confirmed; and the Council having no further business before them, thereupon adjourned *sine die*.

Raleigh Star.

The Connecting Link.—A company has been chartered by the Legislature of Alabama, with a capital of $2,000,000, for the construction of a railroad from Mobile Bay to Girard, opposite Columbus, Georgia. The planters along the line have subscribed a sufficient amount, payable in work and materials, to grade the whole road, two hundred and thirty miles in length, and lay down the superstructure, except the iron. A further amount, sufficient to purchase and lay down the iron, and to equip the road with the necessary engines, cars, &c., is likely to be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the road. This is the last link in the line of steam communication by land from Portland to Mobile. When completed, the distance between New York and Mobile can be travelled in four and a half days.

Wanted Immediately.—The following advertisement appeared originally in a Havana paper:

Wanted Immediately—
A person of fair character,
(Age or sex immaterial,)
At a salary of $500 per annum—
Merely to mind his (or her) business,
With a periodical increase of $1000 per annum, only to let other people's alone.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the "Neglected Home Department."

Absence of Mind.—A man in the country, a few days ago, led a blooming widow to the altar. The clergyman looked at the bridegroom and said:

"I think you have a wife living!"

"Have I, do you think!" replied the man.

"I am sure you have," rejoined the parson.

"I really, sir," said the follow, "have a very bad memory, and I thank you for jogging it. I now recollect something of it."

WHIG MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice, a portion of the Whigs of Moore met in the Court House in Carthage, on Saturday the 30th March. On motion of A. R. Kelly, Esq., Gen. W. D. Dowd was called to the Chair, and John C. Jackson and Devotion Davis appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Dr. S. C. Bruce offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, a Convention of the Whigs of the State is proposed to be held, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor: Therefore

Resolved, That we approve of said Convention, and recommend that Delegates be sent up at such time and place as may be determined for holding the same.

Resolved, That having unbounded confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our present Chief Magistrate, and most cordially approving the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged all his high public trusts, we earnest recommend his re-nomination.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Whereupon the Chairman made the following appointments:

Major H. C. McLean, Wesley McIver, Capt. Hugh Leach, Alex'r Ray, Esq., B. Coffin, Richd Street, Dr. John A. Chalmers, Joseph J. Womble, John A. McDonald, A. R. Kelly, Duncan Murchison, Esq., Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. H. Turner, Maj. W. B. Richardson, Alex'r Kelly, K. H. Worthy, Rev. R. McNabb, Dr. C. Chalmers, T. B. Tyson, and Jesse Bean, Esq.

On motion of A. R. Kelly, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the number of Delegates.

On motion of Hugh Leach, Esq., the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Register.

On motion of A. R. Kelly, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

W. D. DOWD, Ch'n.
JOHN C. JACKSON, } Sec'ys.
DEVOTION DAVIS, }

An Octogenarian Visitor.—We met one day last week, in this town, a man who may in a double sense be called an octogenarian visitor. It was Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Cumberland county, who was in Wilmington *eighty years ago*—in 1770—*and has not been here since.* Some time during that year, his father landed here with him and other members of his family, he being then an infant of twelve months old. The family proceeded on to Cumberland county, where they settled, and our infrequent visitor has resided there ever since. He has been a good deal in other parts of the State since he grew up to manhood, but it has so happened that no business has called him to Wilmington for the long period of eighty years. He is remarkably active for a man of his age, and has quite a hale appearance. We wish him many years of health and enjoyment.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Madame "Tonson come again."—Five years or so agone Wilmington was favored with the presence of a *lady* calling herself the Widow Wilson, relict of Dr. C. S. Wilson, who, she said, had then recently died in the West Indies, leaving her in rather a destitute condition. She was thrown, she further said, by the domestic calamity that had befallen her, upon her literary resources, exhibiting letters from distinguished men of the country attesting to her literary qualifications, and recommending her to the kind attentions of the public wherever she should go. Her object in travelling she pretended was to gather materials for some sketches of the Southern States, which she designed for publication. She was in want of a *little money* to answer her immediate necessities, having been disappointed, according to her story, if we remember aright, in receiving expected funds. She was supplied with the money by some benevolent gentlemen, and had other courtesies extended to her. She went on her way rejoicing.

Last week the *lady* again made her appearance in our midst, accompanied by a youngish man, whom she styled her nephew, *he* bearing the remarkably uncommon name of Smith. She came from Texas this time, thus run her story, where she had gone from her home in Philadelphia to take charge of a school, but not having her expectations realized, she was on her return. Her purse had given out, however, just at this place, and she made piteous appeals to various gentlemen for its replenishment, to enable her to reach her journey's end. After a while, suspicions were aroused, and she was identified as a former petitioner for similar favors. These suspicions being made known to her, she departed speedily for the North. On paying her fare at the Rail Road Depot she did not seem to lack travelling change. She has the smoothest sort of a tongue, and an imposing exterior.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The above described Mrs. Dr. Wilson paid our town a visit some years ago, but met with poor success. Some suspicion being excited, she was politely requested to exhibit her letters, and on doing so, a discrepancy was manifest between her story and her documents; to reconcile which she declared that she could not recollect whether the death of her dear lamented husband Dr. Wilson had occurred the last year or the year before! Our people could not stand this, and the lady's harvest was small.

Corn.—As the season of the year is now approaching for planting corn, we publish the following hint which we find in an agricultural paper. After you have prepared your corn, sow on each acre two bushels of salt, harrow it in, then roll and plant your corn; and you will experience but little annoyance from grub and other worms, as the salt will give them their quietus just as notably as though you had done it with a bodkin.

Besides this, the salt will, to a considerable extent, act as a fixer to the ammonia in the soil as it may be formed, attract moisture from the atmosphere, preserve the corn plants from firing, and furnish no inconsiderable quantity of soda and chlorine for their appropriation.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Br. Schr. Æolus from Turks Island, Schrs. Cicero from Philadelphia, Denmark from Savannah, Col. Satterly from Charleston. 5.—Brig Shamrock from Charleston; Schr. W. S. Robbins from do. 6.—Schr. Fidelia from New York. 7.—Brigs David Duffell and Viator from N. York; Schrs. Elouise from New York, Louisine from St. Thomas, Richmond from Boston. 8.—Brig Gallio from Boston. 9.—Schrs. Mohawk from Boston, A. J. DeRosset from N. York, H. Westcott from Philadelphia. 10.—Brigs R. & S. Lamson from Portsmouth, N. H., Albemarle, L. R. Palmer, and Gulnare from Charleston; Barque Thomas Prince from N. York; Schrs. Leolia and Democrat from Boston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Having been very much occupied during the past week, we had postponed the preparation of any account of the meeting of the Stockholders, until after we found the following in the Carolinian. As it is tolerably correct, as far as it goes, we copy it, adding a few particulars:—

From the North Carolinian.

The Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held on Thursday last, and continued until Friday evening.

The Hon. Robert Strange was called to preside, who thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, stating that if he could be of any service he would willingly take the chair, but it would be impossible for him to preside over the meeting more than one day, as he was to leave town on Friday.

John M. Rose was then appointed Secretary.

The Roll having been called, and the proxies examined it was found that nearly all the stock was represented. E. J. Hale held the State's proxy.

The President, E. L. Winslow, then read the report of the President and Directors, of the progress of the work for the past year, and giving many important facts, useful and encouraging statistics, and valuable information.

A committee was then appointed to examine the President's report, particularly in regard to the expenditures.

After dinner, this committee reported that it would take a week to examine the financial transactions of the Company so particularly as to give any opinion of their correctness; but they recommended the meeting to consider the propriety of reducing the salaries of the officers; and recommended the adoption of a by-law declaring that the President shall have but one vote; and recommended the appointment of a committee annually to examine the expenditures of the Company and report their views thereon.

These recommendations gave rise to some debate, and the subjects were mostly postponed for further consideration.

At ten o'clock on Friday morning, the stockholders again assembled, and Dr. Thos. N. Cameron was called to the Chair.

The committee to amend the by-laws reported. Their report was discussed, and several amendments made to the by-laws.

The committee to report on the necessary amendments to the charter, reported. After some discussion, the Company agreed to apply to the Legislature for some unimportant amendments.

On motion of John H. Cook, Esq., the by-law fixing the salary of the President at $1000 per annum, was amended so as to fix it at $500.

The salary fixed upon by the Stockholders originally, was $500, but at the meeting in July last, it was raised to $1000. This amendment reinstates it at $500. This gave general satisfaction to the meeting, particularly the State's vote in consonance with that of the other Stockholders.

Edward Lee Winslow was re-elected President, by a large majority.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Geo. McNeill, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, Henry L. Myrover, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Gurdon Deming, Daniel McDiarmid, Jonathan Worth of Randolph county, and S. C. Bruce of Moore co.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Robert Strange and to Dr. Cameron, for presiding over the deliberations of the meeting; to Mr. Hale for the conciliatory and satisfactory manner in which he exercised the vote of the State; and to the late board of Directors and officers, for their services. Adjourned sine die, at 8 o'clock.

It is proper to add, that the Committee to whom the President's report was referred, reported in favor of a reduction of the salary of that officer, and gave as a reason therefor, that it was probable his duties hereafter would be less laborious than they had been heretofore. The individual who held the State's proxy, (and with it a controlling vote on all questions,) was opposed to any reduction of the salary, deeming it small enough for the arduous labors of a gentleman of such capacity as he possessed who had filled the office, or for such a one as should always fill it; but, when he ascertained that a majority of two to one, in number and in amount, of the individual Stockholders, was in favor of the reduction, he did not feel at liberty to overrule the wishes of that majority, on a question of that kind, and accordingly gave the vote of the State for the proposition.

The examination of the accounts was rendered unnecessary, by the careful examination of every voucher, which had just been made by the Directors.

We would give a more particular account of the proceedings, and especially of the interesting Report of the President, but that the whole were ordered to be printed, and will probably soon be placed in the hands of the Stockholders, and others interested.

The meeting passed off pleasantly, with general good feeling. There was some dissatisfaction expressed at the slow progress of the work, but that is accounted for in the Report, chiefly by the difficulty of procuring so large a quantity of lumber as is required. The work, so far, has cost less than any one expected, viz: $1465 per mile.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Saturday, Mr. Sam'l W. Tillinghast was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. John M. Rose Clerk.

Preliminary steps were taken to procure an additional number of Portable Saw Mills.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.—We learn that a subscription is under way for erecting a toll bridge over the Cape Fear, 3 or 4 miles above this town. Estimated cost $5000 to $10,000. Shares $25.

The President of the Deep River Navigation Company, (Dr. McClenahan of Pittsborough,) whilst here during the late meeting of the Plank Road Company, suggested the opening of Cross Creek, by means of Locks, to a Basin about Eccles's Mill, so as to bring boats into the heart of the town. This is a scheme upon the practicability of which we are not capable of expressing an opinion, though its suggestion is highly creditable to the good feeling of Dr. McClenahan, and its accomplishment, if practicable at a reasonable cost, would manifestly be advantageous to the business of this town.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We are glad to learn, that in addition to $9,000 subscribed in Davidson county, towards making up the deficiency of $76,000, Wake county has added upwards of $16,000 to her former subscription of $134,000. Richard Smith, Esq. took $7,500 of the addition, thus increasing his subscription from $2,500 to $10,000. Cabarrus has added $9,300. Iredell has paid the 5 per cent. on her $8,000, and added $1,500. Guilford has added $1,000. Total additions about $30,800. This all looks well.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. CALHOUN.—Gov. Seabrook tendered the appointment of Senator in Congress to Gen. James Hamilton, formerly Representative in Congress, and afterwards Governor of South Carolina. Gen. Hamilton accepted the appointment, with the express understanding that his private affairs would forbid his holding it longer than the present session. But, on learning that doubts were entertained whether he was a resident of South Carolina, he at once promptly recalled his acceptance, and declined the office. It appears from his letter that he had no doubt of his qualification, whilst others doubted his right.

The appointment was subsequently tendered to the Hon. Langdon Cheves, but he declined it on account of his age (74 years,) failing health, and a positive determination never to enter public life again.

Finally, the Governor offered the place to the Hon. Franklin H. Ellmore, and he has accepted it. He is now President of the Bank of the State, and was formerly in Congress.

WHIG MEETINGS.

Anson County.—Meeting on the 11th inst., P. H. Winston, Esq. in the Chair, E. Nelms, Esq. Secretary. Unqualified approbation of the administration of Gov. Manly, and cordial support promised to him, or to any good and true Whig who may receive the nomination. 30 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention.

The following appropriate resolutions were also unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we heartily approve the following sentiment contained in the first Annual Message of Gen. Taylor, "that whatever dangers may threaten it, [the Union] I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution."

Resolved, That having full and abiding confidence in the firmness, wisdom, integrity and enlarged patriotism of Gen. Taylor, we do not believe that any measure of an aggressive character to the rights of any portion of our common country will ever receive his sanction.

Resolved, That in the various and arduous duties of Chief Magistrate of this nation, Gen. Taylor has proved himself equal to any emergency; and that in no instance has he permitted the rights or interests of the country to be trampled upon or insulted by foreign powers.

Bertie.—Cordially approved of the administration of Gov. Manly, recommended him for renomination, and appointed 30 Delegates to the State Convention.

The meeting adopted a resolution regretting the policy which had called the Nashville Convention, and expressing a reliance on Congress so to adjust the present difficulties as to give satisfaction to all parties.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—A meeting at Enfield adopted resolutions asserting Southern Rights, approving of the Nashville Convention, and appointing 16 Delegates to a District Convention, to select Delegates to the Nashville Convention. Also appointing 6 Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 22d inst., to appoint two Delegates to represent the State at large.

UNION MEETING IN RANDOLPH.—A very large meeting was held in Asheborough on the 26th ult., on the subject of slavery and the Nashville Convention. John B. Troy, Esq. presided, with Isaac H. Foust as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Henry B. Elliott, of Randolph, John Kerr, of Caswell, and —— Walker, of Guilford. After which a series of resolutions offered by Reuben H. Brown, Esq. were unanimously adopted. These resolutions express deep solicitude at the agitation in Congress, and a desire for an honorable adjustment; an abiding attachment to the Union; deprecate sectional prejudices; assert the common property of all the States in acquired territory, and deny the right of Congress to deprive any part of the people of their rightful occupation and enjoyment of such territory, as a wrong to which freeman cannot and will not submit. That the Nashville Convention is unnecessary and imprudent, uncalled for, and calculated to mislead the unwary. That nine-tenths of the people are in favor of perpetual Union, and frown indignantly on all attempts at alienation, secession, or any kindred step, so long as the memory of Washington remains and our liberties can be enjoyed.

GEORGIA.—An election has been held under the act of the late Legislature, for Delegates to the Nashville Convention. The number of votes cast is very small, so far as heard from. The county in which Savannah is included, gave 439 votes. Its usual vote is 1500 to 1600. In Augusta the vote was 116. In Burke county 47. In Columbia county no election was held. In Bibb county, not one-twentieth of the voters went to the polls. 76 votes were polled in the city of Macon. At Griffin, where the usual vote is 450 to 500, only 36 votes were polled, and 7 of them were for "No Convention." In Troup county, 44 votes were polled for the Delegates, and 58 for "No Convention." Cobb county polled 126, Cass about 100, Floyd 50. In the city of Rome 68 votes, with 14 for "No Convention." In Wilkes county not a vote was given. In Athens it was late in the day before a freeholder could be found who would consent to hold the polls, and then 2 votes were cast. In Clark county 27 votes were polled out of 1000 voters. In Cassville, 64 votes out of 400. In DeKalb, Columbia, and Emanuel counties no poll was opened. In Harris county, 20 votes out of 1200 voters. Forsyth county, 64 votes out of 1500 voters. In the city of Columbus, for the Convention candidates 113, for "No Convention" 98, for No Disunion 78. Newton county 21, Jasper 89, Hancock 42, Warren 131, Richmond 127. These five counties have 6000 voters.

From these returns, all that we have seen, it may be judged how dead the Nashville Convention is even in Georgia.

VIRGINIA.—In Albemarle county, Virginia, a very large meeting of the people was held to consider the propriety of sending Delegates to the Nashville Convention. The Hon. Andrew Stevenson and the Hon. S. F. Leake spoke for the Convention; Messrs. Thomas J. Randolph and V. W. Southall against. Substitute resolutions declaring against the Convention were adopted by a vote of 282 to 180.

The minority, however, after this decision, held a meeting and determined to send Delegates.

Dr. John D. Moore, son of Alex'r D. Moore, Esq. of Wilmington, died in California in January last. He was doing well at the mines, in company with some friends from Wilmington, when he left the camp on a deer chase. As he did not return, search was made, and his body was found under a snow drift on the mountains. He had evidently perished of cold. The Aurora says,

Doctor Moore was greatly esteemed and loved in this community, and his premature death is afflicting to all who knew him. He was the grandson of Gen. James Moore of the Revolution, and grand nephew of Alfred Moore, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Apart from all hereditary claims, he possessed personal virtues and traits enough to endear him to all his acquaintances.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the Granville Whig, published at Oxford, N. C. by George Wortham, Esq.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—At the recent Commencement of the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, 62 gentlemen received the degree of M. D, among whom were, from North Carolina, W. L. Burney, of Randolph, E. B. Clark, Wind Hill, C. W. Thacker, Greensboro', Mathew Troy, Columbus; and John McIver, of Chatham, was licensed.

The Washington (N. C.) Whig earnestly advocates a Plank Road from Sparta, in Edgecombe county, (the head of steamboat navigation on the Tar river,) to Raleigh, a distance of 75 miles.

A new Post Office has been established in Robeson county, called Dundaroch, Norman McCrimmon Postmaster. It is on the Cheraw road, 18 miles South of Fayetteville.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent.—[See advertisement.]

Just So.—A man came into our office the other day to beg a paper, "because," said he, "I like to read the papers very much, but our neighbors don't take it now." We would like to know how many customers of this kind we have, that we can make calculation of the number of "extras" it will take to supply them.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 8th, after presentation of reports from Committees, the motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolutions to a select Committee of thirteen, with Mr. Benton's amendment, excluding from reference all matters pertaining to California, was taken up.

Mr. Benton said he was opposed to mixing up the admission of California with any other subject. California was a State, and there was no precedent for incorporating any other subject with her admission—above all with mixing it up with the slavery question. California has washed her hands of this subject of slavery, and the connecting her admission with any other subject would prevent many from voting for her admission who otherwise would do so. Mr. Benton then took up the various points in controversy, and showed that with no one of them had the admission of California any connection. He then inquired whether there was any cause for the alleged apprehensions of danger from the North. For 60 years, no effort had been made to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in Dock Yards, Forts or Arsenals. Such a proposition could not receive the vote of a decent minority in Congress. It was the same with every other point, on which real danger was apprehended. The North, by its votes, had added free territory to Missouri—had by driving out Indians increased the area for slave-labor two-fold, and this same North, it was *now* apprehended, had dangerous designs on the South. It was ridiculous to speak of it!

Mr. B. alluded to the remarks of Mr. Clay fearing that a combination would take place to defeat the admission of California, unless it were included in the joint Bill, and read from Washington's Farewell Address remarks upon combinations to defeat action by the several branches of the Government. The Nashville Convention was obnoxious to these remarks of General Washington. He then examined the objections to the size of California, want of previous act of Congress and want of population, and contended that these objections were unfounded. He closed by an eloquent allusion to the march of free institutions, first planted at Plymouth Rock and Jamestown.

Mr. Clay replied, advocating the Select Committee. The surest and most expeditious mode of effecting the admission of California was to unite her in a bill giving Territorial Governments to New Mexico and Utah.

Mr. Cass took the same ground.

Mr. Hale agreed with Benton.

Mr. Smith was opposed to the Territorial bills and in favor of California.

On Tuesday, Mr. Webster said: I am sorry, Mr. President, quite sorry, to be obliged to request of the Senate that I may be excused from performing the duties of one of the committee who has been raised by the Senate for the purpose of accompanying the remains of the late distinguished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) to his mansion in that State. Being quite desirous of doing whatever I could to manifest respect for the illustrious dead, and sympathy and condolence for the living, I had hoped it might be in my power to proceed with the rest of the committee on this service. But I find that there is a necessity, on account of private affairs, that I should, for a few days, visit my own home. This will render it impossible for me to perform the service which I, under other circumstances, would have cheerfully performed. I must therefore pray the Senate to take such measures as may be necessary to fill my place on the committee.

Mr. Mason. I regret very much that circumstances have occurred which require that the Senator from Massachusetts should decline the service to which he was appointed, but I am satisfied that circumstances did require that he should ask to be excused from that service. The committee was appointed by the Chair under a resolution of the Senate, and I move that the Chair have authority to fill the vacancy.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President nominated Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, to serve in the place of Mr. Webster.

The Census bill was taken up and occupied the whole sitting. A proposition was made to require the census takers to record the *names* of all the slaves!! Mr. Butler asked if any body wanted a list of "Little Bill," and "Cuff," and "Pompey," and so on, until you have filled volumes with them? [Laughter.]

Mr. Underwood replied that there is certainly no very great necessity for those classical names for their own sakes, whether Ciceros, or Pompeys, or Cæsars, or Cuffies; but he thought that it was easier to record the names than the ages. The proposition was rejected.

Another question was made as to taking the number of children which had been born to each female slave. A long debate arose on the relative longevity and intelligence of the black and mulatto races. Finally the item was stricken out.

A number of amendments were proposed, the most important one which was adopted being to take the whole subject out of the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and place it with the Census Board.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hale presented a great number of abolition petitions.

Mr. Atchison said the Senator would save time by handing them to the Chair.

Mr. Hale said he wished to have a general delivery once a month.

Mr. Clay called the attention of the Senate to the fact that these petitions—these disturbers of the peace—were sent in, by concert, at the time when we are approximating to an adjustment.—The Jays and Garrisons send out their printed missiles (holding one up) and scatter them in every direction, and obtaining a few signers, they were forwarded here as an evidence of public sentiment.

Mr. Hale called the Senator to order.

Mr. Clay had a motion to make. Here were those little bits of paper, which, by consent of a few mischief makers, were sent here to produce agitation. The greatest enemies of this poor negro race were the ultra abolitionists, pretended friends of the negroes, but friends of themselves only. To what extremities had they driven the Southern States, in legislation on this subject.—He wished to expose this miserable set of people and their despicable plans of agitation.

Mr. Hale said: I am not arrogant nor presuming. No talk, loud or low—no insinuation—no threats will have any influence to intimidate or deter me from doing my duty.

Mr. Rusk expressed his gratification at the remarks just made by the Senator from Kentucky. He (Mr. Rusk) did not believe that a majority of the Northern people countenanced these abolition movements. A few days ago, a petition was presented here for the enrollment of slaves in the militia. Does this petition represent the feeling and opinion of the Northern people? The inevitable effect of such movements is to destroy the peace of the country. If I find my house laid in ashes, and my wife and children massacred—I have not much bravery, sir—but I would not be worthy of the form of a man, if I did not treat these people as enemies, as long as I had any blood in my right arm. He called for the reading of one of these petitions,—and would express the hope that the Northern people will desist from sending these irritating missives abroad in the country.

The petition for the enrollment of slaves in the militia, was read.

Mr. Rusk said this petition was not noticed when presented.

Mr. Butler expressed his indignation at the presentation of these petitions, at a time when conciliation was attempted. What course were the South to take? This course of things is not to be arrested. A systematic attack is made on the Nestor of the Senate—and what, too, has been the fate of the eminent Senator from Massachusetts. There are Senators who use this body for the purpose of assailing these patriotic and moderate Senators. These petitions will be introduced. Let them come. Let this issue come. We shall never have any peace until it shall be evident that the alternative is disunion.

Mr. Clay moved that the petition respecting enrollment of slaves be taken up, in order that a unanimous vote of *rejection* be obtained.

Mr. Seward said: This petition was presented by him, and a word was due from him on the subject. This petition had drawn down much censure on him from the Senator from Texas. He went on the ground that the right of petition was as indefeasible as the right of suffrage. It was guaranteed to every citizen. He withheld no petitions sent to him. Those of which he approved he vindicated. Other Senators hold that they have a right to discriminate between the petitions sent to them. He did not.

The question was taken on the motion to reject the prayer of the petition, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 48, nays 0.

The Senate then took up the Census bill, and ordered all the printing to be let out to the lowest bidder, and then rejected the amendment to take the business from the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was finally read a third time and passed. It has to go through the House.

On Thursday, Mr. Cass presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan rescinding the prior resolutions in favor of the proviso. This was a peace offering, he said, to the Union, and no portion of the people of this country were more devoted to the Union than the citizens of Michigan.

The Senate was engaged until a late hour in debate on Mr. Foote's proposition for a Select Committee on Compromise. Messrs. Benton, Dayton, and Douglass advocated the admission of California without any connection with other matters. Messrs. Clay and King replied.

Mr. Douglass moved to lay the motion for a select committee on the table. Rejected, 28 to 26, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, and Walker—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28.

[The Southern members, it will be seen, were united against this motion, (except Benton,) and were sustained by Messrs. Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Webster, and Whitcomb, from the free States. Much interest was manifested in the result of this question. The absent Senators would all have voted with the South, viz: Messss. Berrien, Dawson, Houston, Ellmore, and Sturgeon.]

Mr. Foote, for the purpose of obviating the objection made to his motion, because of the instructions to the select committee to mature some scheme of *compromise*, &c., withdrew all instructions, and moved the simple reference of Mr. Bell's and Mr. Clay's resolutions to the proposed committee.

Mr. Benton submitted an amendment excepting from the reference the subject of the admission of California; which was rejected by yeas 26, nays 28—the vote being the same as above.

Mr. B. then submitted an amendment, modified at the suggestion of Mr. Clay, so as to provide that nothing in the reference to a select committee shall be construed to infer or imply any power in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, to suppress the internal slave trade, or that Congress *ought* to abolish slavery in the forts, dockyards, &c., or in the District of Columbia; thus avoiding the constitutional question as to the power over slavery in the District, navy-yards, arsenals, &c., altogether.

Mr. Webster expressing his unwillingness to vote upon these propositions without time for deliberation, the Senate, without taking final action, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

On Friday, the motion of Mr. Foote to refer Clay and Bell's resolutions to a Committee was taken up.

Mr. Webster said Mr. Benton's amendments were such, and would lead to such long debates, that he thought the best course to pursue was to abandon the Committee.

Mr. Clay replied, urging the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. Benton laid on the table nine additional instructions, which he intended to move if the Committee was insisted on.

The whole subject was then unanimously laid on the table.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Vinton moved a suspension of the Rules to enable him to offer a Joint Resolution for aiding in search of Sir John Franklin. Yeas 107, Nays 55. Two-thirds not voting therefor, the House refused to suspend the rules.

On motion, the House then went into Committee of the whole, and speeches were made on California by Messrs. Wallace and Johnson of Kentucky.

Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, moved a resolution inquiring whether the rights of Texas had not been invaded by the Government in instructions to Government officers in New Mexico relative to the formation of Territorial Governments. The resolution was not received.

Mr. Conger asked leave to introduce a Bill to reduce the rates of Postage, and to abolish the Franking Privilege. Referred.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill providing for the taking of the next Census, which was made the Special Order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Potter, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, introduced a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company; which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On Tuesday, speeches on slavery by Messrs. Harris of Tenn. and Corwin of Ohio.

On Wednesday, after the morning business, Messrs. Ross and Duer spoke on California and slavery.

On Thursday, the House took up the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Mr. Ashe explained that the bill merely allowed said company to pay the duty on certain railroad iron in instalments, instead of paying it immediately. That the company carries the U. S. mail, and the bill provides that the Postmaster General shall retain annually from the pay which may be due the company, one-fourth part of the amount due, and thus give the company four years in which to pay the duty.

The bill excited much discussion. It was finally passed, on a vote of yeas and nays, of 79 in the affirmative and 72 in the negative.

Mr. Cobb, of Ala., from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to grant to officers and soldiers who served in all the wars in which the United States have been engaged, bounty land, except in cases where received under other laws. The bill was committed.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 16.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	10½ a 11¼	Oats,	40 a 42½
Corn,	60 a 65	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	16 a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		8 cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		18 "	

REMARKS.—Cotton 10½ to 11¼. Flour has advanced, and sells at 4½ to 5½. Corn 60 to 65. Bacon 6 to 6½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 51 to 52; good supply. Fayetteville Flour scarce; sells at 5 25 to 5 50. Lard dull at 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 10 00 to 10 50, Wide 4 00. Prime mill Timber 6 00 to 7 00, ordinary 4 25 to 5 50, inferior 3 00 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 90, Virgin 3 00, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9½ to 11⅞. Corn 87½ to $1. Flour 5½ to 6.

At Charleston, the Europa's accounts had no effect on the price of Cotton. Holders would not reduce prices. Sales at 10½ to 12. At New Orleans prices fell barely an ⅛. At New York ¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,755,247, against 2,264,574 last year. Decrease 509,327. Decrease within the last week 44,965.

MARRIED,

Near Fayetteville, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. C. H. Pritchard, Mr. GEORGE W. DAVIS to Miss EFFY McQUEEN, daughter of Mr. Donald McQueen.

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., Mr. ISHAM AUTRY to Miss CLARISSA FAIRCLOTH.

In Anson county, on the 10th inst., by Rev. A. B. Smith, Col. EDMUND B. RICHARDSON, of Bladen, to Miss SARAH ANN MARSHALL, of that county.

DIED,

At his residence in this County, on the 9th inst., Mr. NEILL G. McNEILL, aged 27. Mr. McNeill was a student of Medicine, and while attending his first course of lectures at Philadelphia contracted the disease (Pneumonia,) from which he never recovered. The fact that he was just entering upon a career that promised a future of great usefulness renders his death a source of unusual sorrow. He has left a number of devoted relations and friends to weep over his early death and blighted hopes.

In Edgecombe county, on the 1st inst., Col. PETER HINES, aged about 80 years.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH FENNELL, wife of Owen Fennell, Esq., aged 42 years and 7 months.

On the 13th of February, near Travellers Rest, Ga., Mr. MATHEW FREEMAN, in the 59th year of his age. He was brought up in Fayetteville, N. C., served his country as a soldier in the last British war, and moved to Georgia in 1827.

In Anson county, on the 5th inst., THOS. G. FLAKE, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

In Union county, on the 8th instant, DAVID WEBB, aged about 50 years. Also, on the 28th ult., JOSHUA POPE, aged about 20 years.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

On the 28th of March 1850, the earthly remains of THOMAS L. CALLENDER were consigned to the silent tomb, but not so the memory of his many virtues. He was a native of Wilmington, N. C. (where his worthy father long held an office of high trust under the government, receiving his appointment at the hands of Gen. Washington)—and removing to this city in early life, had resided here for nearly forty years.

Those who personally knew the subject of this brief memoir, need not be told how many excellent qualities composed his character. Those who knew him not might well ask—"Why that solemn and impressive service in the Church? Why that gathering of so many of our purest and best citizens around the tomb? What were the public deeds of the deceased? What record tells of acts of earthly glory or renown with which his name is associated?" Yet, although the trumpet of fame is silent, a quiet and soft sound of lamentation is heard; it passes from heart to heart and tells, with reciprocating sensibility, that tender ties are broken; that a meek, kind and gentle spirit has departed. One that was guileless, spotless and unstained.

The qualities which adorned his character need not a monumental record to perpetuate their memory. They find their suited tablet in the heart of the pure and good; and there, rightly appreciated, tell of benevolence and kindness, alacrity in well doing, unwavering friendships, gratitude and thankfulness, cheerfulness alike under adversity or in prosperity, strict integrity, and untiring industry in the discharge of all the duties of life.—These were the leading characteristics of the man, which, although he sought an unobtrusive course, made him a sought for companion in the social relations of life, and endeared him to all who knew him. Being early in life embued with a spirit of true religion, the stream of life with him flowed calmly and quietly along its channel, inhibing no worldly pollution, and returning to the fountain whence it flowed in all its original purity. Thus lived, thus died Thomas L. Callender, and truly may it be said of him, "none knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 10—Steamer Rowan, with goods for C A Brown, Bailey & Howell, Allison & Area, Hauser & Wilson, T M Young, Mrs S J Corbin, T C Pfohl, A Hunt, N Kendall, F Fries, J W Lindsay, Barnhardt & Hix, Johnson & Smith, M Brown & Son, Gowan & March, Transom & Bro, J N File, S Farlow, C Lutterloh, Jno Hunt, King & Hege, Hearne & Davis, W A Lash, E E Pitts, S Perry, Island Ford Co, C H Dowd, E Perry, E A Vogler, Worth & Sanders, J G Lash, N King, J & T Waddill, Ray & Pearce, Dr J K J Johnson, J H Willkins, Isaac Witherspoon, W P Henley, Rankin & McLean, Rankin, McLean & Hanna, R Foster, J M Johnson, G W Johnson, C Caison, A Pope, Bonner & Crist, J Winecoff & Co, P Roseborough, Dr F J Kron, J McRorie, E Belo, Bowman & Donnel, Jenkins & Roberts, S Durggins, Earnhardt & Moss, Woollen & Elliott, J & B G Worth, Gilmer & Glenn, B Craven, W S Latta, J & C J Cowles, P Tew.

April 12.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Cook & Powell, Hall, Sacket & Co, T S Lutterloh, S Brow, A A McKethan, S S McCubbins, A H Whitfield, Mrs S Hart, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H Hawley, D McNeill, P Evans, C Banks, D McDonald, R M Orrell, W A Haywood, D B Murphy, A McAlister, J C Wright, Sion Holden, W B McCorkle & Son, John Smith.

April 13.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, Hearn & Davis, J R Milton, Springs & Withers, Union Manf Co, J & R Lindsay, Shelly & Field, J H Horatio, J E Boyle, N Kendal, J J Wilson, Island Ford Man Co, Rankin & McLean, M D & W R Smith, J & B G Worth, B Coffin, Tyson & Person, Lee & McDowell, Gilmer & Glenn, Lee & Walker, Dibble & Brother, Hall, Sackett & Co, W S Latta, J H & J Martine, J Worth, Mickle & Ashe, J & R Gilmer, Blum & Smith, McAdoo & Scott, W S Gilmer, S Perry F L Gorrell, J D Williams, H L Myrover & Co, H A London & Co, W H White.

Steamer Wm B Meares, with Boat Cronly in tow, with goods for Bowman & Donnel, Bailey & Howell, Rankin & McLean, Rankin, McLean & Hanna, Jenkins & Roberts, J Hunt, W P Henly, Smith & Barker, M Brown & Son, Blum & Son, T Garret, G W Brown, I Cox, S Siler, Scott & McAdoo, A Hunt, Hauser & Wilson, J McInnis, Fransom & Bro, Reynold & Co, Mrs M A Poe, I Long, Mickle & Ashe, J Worth, Hearne & Davis, J J Jackson, Stanly & Munroe, Lee & Walker, T S & C Lutterloh, D Bain, F & W P R Co, L H Webb, Houston & Overby, J W Hooker & Co, J & T Waddill, H & E J Lilly, J Brooksbank, M W McNair, Cane Creek Co, G W Johnson, D & W McLaurin, Hall & Hall, Cook & Johnson, J Utley, Ray & Pearce, E Fuller, W McIntyre, C Dewey, J B Melvin, P Evans, Cape Fear St Bt Co, A McLean.

April 14—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for D & W McLaurin and A L Smith, of this place; and S Strickland, L Lockamy, Mrs A Haywood, A McCorqudale, W W Cole, Cole & Dalton, F Fries, Nelson Arnold, E Belo, Wm Welch, Sam'l Durggins, Brown, Overman & Co, of interior.

Boots and Shoes.

We are receiving a very large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Sewed and Pegged Boots.
Do do Congress and Gaiter ditto.
Do do Calf and Goat sewed and peg'd Shoetees.
Do do Calf, Goat, and Morocco Slippers and Pumps.
Ladies' fine Gaiter Boots, a large variety.
Do do Kid, Morocco, Goat, and Lasting Buskins.
Do do Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Do do colored and white Kid and Satin ditto.
Misses' fine Gaiters, Boots, Buskins and Slippers.
Boys' and Youths' fine Calf Boots.
Do do do Calf and Goat Shoetees.
Children's Boots and Shoes, a large variety.
Men's Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans, a large variety.
Servants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a large variety.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags.
Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs, &c. &c.

Our present stock is very large; was purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

LIFE ASSURANCE!
Fire Insurance!

MR. HERSMAN, General Agent, both for the Life, and Fire Insurance Company of this State, has arrived in Fayetteville, and may be found at the Hotel.

These Companies are both doing a large and prosperous business, and strongly commend themselves to the attention of the people of this State, on account of the fact that they are Home institutions, managed by our *own* people; and the books of both Companies open to the inspection of all who are interested.

Mr. Hersman would respectfully intimate to the citizens of this place, that the Insurance of slaves is a subject of great importance to all who are owners of that class of property.

April 19, 1850. 1w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 10, 1850.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st May next.

t1M] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.
Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.
Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.
Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.
Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-2m

WINDOW SHADES.

WE have received a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, (some very fine) which we are selling at unusually low prices.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and f

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BEACH was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAML J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
China, Crockery, Glass Ware,
and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

NEW BOOKS.

HAWKS' Auricular Confession; Shirley, by the author of Jane Eyre; The Peer's Daughters, by Lady Bulwer; Confessions of Con. Cregan, by Lever; Grammar of Arithmetic, by Chas. Davies; The School Song and Hymn Book; Ollendorff's Fr. Grammar; Willard's U. States; Bankers' Wallets, tucks; Ditto, lock and key; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb. 14, 1850.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr. Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me.

H. A. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Auker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

FRESH
SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Tarltans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 15, 1850. 11tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

New Goods.

I HAVE received my SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Panama, Palm-leaf, Fur and Wool Hats; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which are offered at LOW PRICES for Cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JNO. D. STARR.

March 18, 1850. 11-6w

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

Haymount Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Dwelling House occupied at present by himself, better known as the residence of the late David Smith. If not sold, it will be rented to a good tenant. The house is large, commodious, and well finished, and the grounds attached spacious.

Also, for sale only, the House and Lot formerly known as the premises of the Haymount High School.

JNO. J. BRANTLY.

March 18, 1850. 11tf

CANDY $12 00 per 100 lbs.

Seam Candy Manufactory & Fruit Store,
Nos. 183 & 185 Pratt Street, near Hanover,
BALTIMORE, Md.

WE beg leave to call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers in Fruits and Confectionary, to our Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the most moderate terms.

The very best quality CANDY only **$12 00** per 100 lbs., which is less than it can be bought for in the United States.

We also keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Prunes, and Preserves, of all kinds, put up in a style which cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Persons wishing a list of prices before purchasing, can obtain them at the above place.

We guarantee to sell as low, and if any thing, for less than any establishment in this or any other city. Goods shipped free of charge, and packing carefully attended to.

LEWIS F. MUNDER & CO.,
183 and 185, Pratt St., near Hanover,
Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 26, 1850. 9-7w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

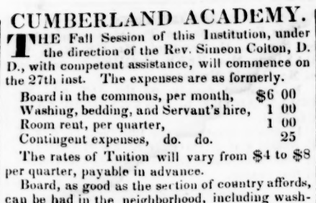
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

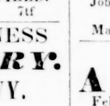
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of



SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
H. & E. J. LILLY

Are now receiving a heavy Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their customers.

March 12, 1850. 10-8w

TO CONTRACTORS.
Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a *Confectionary Establishment* on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned dissolved Copartnership on the 25th day of October, 1849, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of A. Smith & Son, and to the firm of Alva Smith & Co., will make payment to Alva Smith.

AUGUSTUS SMITH.
ALVA SMITH.

March 4, 1850. 10-6wpd

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.

Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

COLLARD SEED,

RECEIVED to-day, and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 12, 1850. 10-tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Waldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLARIFIED SUGAR.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.

Feb. 16. 7-2m

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

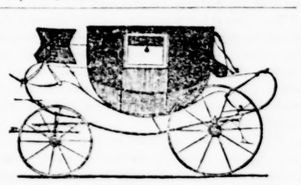
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

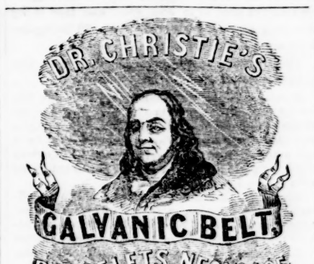
Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease *by outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS
Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys. But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most delicate and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
133 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,
Person Street.

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850.